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SECURITY INFORMATION

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Rumania

SUBJECT

Military - Armed forces, militia, depots, ammunition plant, restricted areas

DATE OF

DATE 31
INFORMATION 1949 - 1950

DATE DIST. 1 Dec 1951

*NO. OF PAGES 16

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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MILITARY INFORMATION ON RUMANIA

RUMANIAN GROUND FORCES

(Galati)

Rumanian infantry units are in the barracks on strazi Traian, Tecuci, and Braila at Galati. Engineer units are in a medium-sized, two-story barracks near the public garden in the former Bulevard Carol. The barracks also has a stable.

There are rumors in Gaiati that the majority of the Rumanian troops have been sent to Transylvania so as to leave the barracks free for Soviet troops.

(Pipesti)

The Tudor Vladimirescu Division has been transferred to the Yugoslav border, according to the source. The source affirms that the Soviets have faith only in the troops of this division.

The forts around Bucharest, Otopeni, and Mogosoaia are guarded by sentinels. The section of the railroad line near Otopeni is being extended.

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An unknown number of troops from unidentified branches are lodged in the newly constructed barracks in the Cotroceni section.

Antiaircraft Defense: 10-meter-high wooden towers with metal floors are placed at 200-meter intervals around the perimeter of Bucharest and also at the intersections of the main streets. The platforms have sheet-metal roofs which are movable and are used for observers and machine guns. Similar platforms have also been erected on the roofs of the large factories. The weapons are not kept on the platforms.

The purges are continuing in the army. Some are dismissed and some sent to concentration camps.

In March 1950, the entire personnel of the Army General Staff was changed. This change appeared in the press. The Assistant Chief of Staff is now Doncea Dimitru.

Doncea Dimitru formerly a union leader at Bucharest (1947 - 1948) and later in the Directorate of the Cernavoda-Black Sea Canal project, was named assistant chief of staff of the army in March 1950 and commissioned a general. He was a former foundryman, is about 50 years old, not well educated but quick and with great initiative. He has always managed to keep on the good side of all political parties. He had never held a commission in the army or worked in military affairs.

University students who are not over 27 may postpone their call to military service.

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On the occasion of the parade in honor of Red October held at Bucharest on 7 November 1949, the following military units participated: a cavalry regiment; about 30 pieces of truck-drawn artillery with the crews on the truck (type and caliber of pieces not known); an armored unit with about 50 medium and heavy tanks, no other details; 25 3-ton Skoda trucks loaded with infantry; about 2,000 factory guards in khaki uniforms and armed with rifles and sub-machine guns; about 10 single and twin-engine aircraft in formation.

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The 3d Regiment of Motorized Heavy Artillery is stationed in a barracks at Bacau, near the railroad station and on the highway to Targu Jiu. The exact strength is not known to the source. Equipment: 10 to 15 artillery pieces of undetermined type, tubes about 4 meters, rubber tires, no shields, towed by 7-ton Skoda trucks; drum-fed automatic rifles; issue repeating rifles; undetermined number of 7-ton Skoda trucks, 3 axles, twin rear axles with dual tires (similar to US 6 x 6).

An infantry regiment is lodged in a barracks very near the 3d Artillery Regiment in Bacau. Weapons: six or seven submachine guns with hipods, model unknown to source; automatic rifles both drum-fed and clip-fed; standard repeating rifles of Czech manufacture.

A bridge engineer regiment is lodged in buildings behind the two previously mentioned barracks at Bacau. Weapons: standard repeating rifles. Equipment: 7-ton Skoda trucks, twin rear axles with dual tires. The source witnessed the building of a wooden ponton bridge over the Bistrita River. The source can furnish no additional details.

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The presence of Rumanian troops has been noted in the barracks of the Cotroceni district (Bucharest).

The Rumanian troops are well armed and equipped. It is said that the treatment and food which the troops receive are the best and that they are better off than the civilian population.

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The Bacau garrison is composed of an indefinite number of infantry and motorized artillery which are lodged in barracks on the highway to Targul Ocna, near the railroad station. The barracks are on each side of the highway. Barracks No 3 has three floors and is located north of the highway about a 5-minute walk from the railroad station. Barracks No 2 also has three floors and is located south of the highway near the penitentiary. The source does not know which barracks are used by the infantry and which by the motorized artillery. The garrison commander has the rank of colonel. Before the war, the barracks were occupied by the 27th Infantry Regiment, the 4th Artillery Regiment, and a school for the officers of the garrison.

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There is a regiment of Rumanian motorized antiaircraft artillery in the Grivita quarter of Bucharest about 100 meters east of the highway. About 30 guns, towed by 5-ton Skoda trucks, were noted on maneuvers in column formation. The caliber of the pieces was 80-100 millimeters and there was no protective shield. An undetermined number of searchlights, with 1.5-meter parabolic reflectors, were also noted on four-wheel trailers. The generators with their gasoline motors were towed by other trucks.

A large military hospital, the exact number of beds unknown, is located in Bucharest on via Angelescu opposite to the tall building of the Railroad Administration. There are divisions of medicine, surgery, radiology, etc. The source states that this is the largest military hospital in Rumania.

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Infantry, artillery, and tanks have been noted in the Bucharest garrison. Most are quartered in barracks in the Cotroceni district.

A regiment of artillery is quartered in a barracks near the North Station, the main Bucharest railroad station.

On some of the largest buildings of Bucharest, wooden platforms have been built for the emplacement of antiaircraft guns. The guns are not kept in position.

The source gives the second-hand information that there is a war college in the Cotroceni district where most of the barracks are located.

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The Rumanian ground forces at Iasi are lodged in the following barracks:

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Camp No 1: Occupied by an unknown army unit. The building is five stories high, has the dimensions 45 x 10 meters, and is surrounded by a 1.20-meter-high wire fence.

Camp No 2: Occupied by an undetermined antiaircraft artillery unit. The camp was almost completely destroyed during the war, and at present the unit is lodged in some small barracks and in two or three small brick buildings which were annexes of the camp. The barracks were formerly occupied by cavalry troops. The camp is surrounded by a 1.20-meter-high wire fence and on the northern side is separated from the stables by a 2.20-meter-high stockade. The stable is now being used for animals which are to be shipped to the USSR. The soldiers of this outfit have often been seen in close-order drill and serving as crews of the antiaircraft guns in the park around the camp.

(Iasi)

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Camp No 3: Occupied by the 24th Field Artillery Regiment of unknown strength; also by infantry units of unknown strength which the source asserts belong to the 13th Infantry Regiment. The source gathered this information when he worked at the camp in October and November building a new shed. The buildings are in two groups; each group is surrounded by a 2.20-meter-high stockade. Via Badaru runs between the two groups and is closed to traffic. The first stockade is about 100 x 200 meters with a guarded entrance on each side. Within the stockade are the following: a four-story brick building, about 50 - 30 meters, which houses the headquarters of the 24th Artillery Regiment and of the 13th Infantry Regiment, offices, lecture halls for political training of officers and troops, mess, and officers' club. The food depots are in the canteen. A wooden barracks, 15 x 10 meters, for troops of the 24th Artillery Regiment. Two identical brick buildings, about 25 x 10 meters, for infantry recruits. A brick stable, about 20 x 7 meters, with about 40 horses of the artillery regiment. A wooden building, about 12 by 30 meters, used as a garage; about 20 trucks were observed. Two identical wooden buildings, about 40 x 7 meters, used for the guns of the artillery regiment. A small, two-story building, about 5 x 5 meters, used as dispensary and first-aid station. There is no infirmary, and bed cases are taken to the military hospital in via Carol.

The second stockade is about 150 x 100 meters with only one guarded entrance on via Badaru and has the following buildings: a new brick building, about 30 x 17 meters, for the infantry soldiers; a new brick building, about 20 x 20 meters, with the kitchen and mess hall for both the infantry and artillery.

Weapons noted are as follows:

24th Field Artillery Regiment -- guns of unidentified number and caliber, tubes about 2.5 meters long, mounted on rubber-tired wheels; the source reports that these are purportedly horse-drawn guns. Standard five-shot Czech CZB rifles.

13th Infantry Regiment (?) -- heavy machine guns of unidentified type, part mounted on pneumatic-tired carts and part hand-carried; submachine guns of unidentified type and caliber. Automatic rifles and pistols for officers and noncommissioned officers; standard five-shot Czech CZB rifles.

Uniforms: enlisted men -- khaki, button jacket, long trousers, cap with metal decoration representing the insignia of the Republic (rising sun with the letters RPR), red shoulder straps without any designation of branch or unit, field shoes; officers -- the same, except for boots. About 2 years ago, all insignia of branch and unit numbers were taken off the uniforms.

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The classes for 2 successive years have been called up. The source does not remember which years these are.

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The Rumanian Military Headquarters in Iasi is located in the building used by the old IV Corps headquarters in via Stefan Cel Mare. The building is opposite a church near the Administration building. This is a large edifice with annexes for the different services. On 21 April, the transfer of the officers with the furniture, records, and supplies to Braila was started.

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About 1,300 men, forming the 24th Infantry Regiment, are quartered in an unnamed camp on the former via Carol near the Copou district. The camp is ring-shaped with an interior courtyard. In addition to the usual small arms of an infantry unit, some mortars, probably 120-millimeters, have also been observed. On 23 April, the movement of the 24th Regiment began. According to rumors, the regiment will be reassigned to Braila. All material in the barracks and all equipment were removed, evidently signifying a definitive transfer of the unit.

Rumanian units of varying strength are reported in the Copou and Italo Pascano districts of Iasi.

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The headquarters of the Stalin town (formerly Brasov) military district is in a three- or four-story building on via Gheri near the North Station. In front of the building is a brick wall surmounted by an iron paling. There are two guards, one inside and one outside, armed with drum-fed submachine guns.

An infantry unit of undetermined strength is quartered in a former regimental camp on via Negra at the southeastern edge of the city. The buildings of the camp form the boundaries, the facade is about 100 meters. There is a guard outside the camp who is armed with a standard repeating rifle.

An antiaircraft and antitank artillery unit of undetermined strength is quartered in the barracks formerly occupied by the 41st Artillery on via Lunga near the South station. The observed armament was two 40-millimeter antitank guns, with muzzle brakes, mounted on chassis with two pneumatic tires, and two 80-millimeter antiaircraft guns, with muzzle brakes, mounted on chassis with four pneumatic tires.

An engineering unit of about 100 men, specialty unknown, is located in a barracks in via Venator on the southeastern edge of the city. In front of the camp is a wall topped by wire, and the sides of the camp are formed by the buildings. There is a sentry inside armed with a standard repeating rifle.

There is a Vanatori de Munte (Mountain Infantry) unit of unknown strength quartered in a camp on via Venator on the northeastern edge of the city. The camp is surrounded by a 2-meter-high plaster wall. There is a sentry armed with a standard repeating rifle at the entrance.

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The Army headquarters in Ploesti is located on via Bonavestire in a four-story building.

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[redacted] the headquarters of the 3d Division (?) is in Sinaia.

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The 7th Infantry Regiment, called Prahova, has an effective force of about 1,500 men. The 32d Infantry Regiment called Mircia, has an effective force of about 1,500 men. These regiments are stationed at Ploesti.

[redacted] a mixed mountain and field artillery regiment at Ploesti. The number of effectives is not known. The guns, of unknown caliber, are mounted on two-wheel carriages, some with metal tires that are horse-drawn, and some with pneumatic tires which are truck-drawn.

[redacted] two engineer regiments are located in Bucharest.

The headquarters of the Piatra-Neamt military commander is located on the road to Bacau about 4 kilometers from the city. This is also the seat of the 15th Infantry Regiment.

The barracks of the 15th Infantry Regiment are surrounded by a palisade topped with barbed wire. There are three entries, each is guarded by a sentinel armed with a Soviet submachine gun. The commander of the regiment has the rank of colonel. The regiment has about 1,500 effectives and is made up of three battalions of four companies each. There is one company of ski troops fully armed with automatic rifles. The source has seen only automatic rifles or standard repeating rifles as armament.

A battalion of mountain troops, between 500 and 600 soldiers, arrived at Piatra-Neamt in December 1949 and were billeted in private houses on the western edge of the city, on the road leading to Pipirig. The battalion was equipped with Soviet automatic rifles with rectangular magazines.

[redacted] there is a field artillery regiment and an infantry regiment stationed at Bacau.

Between 6 and 23 April 1950, about 100 second lieutenants, first lieutenants, and captains of Neamt Judet were called back into service. The source heard that these officers were sent somewhere in Rumania for a period of training.

All the officers of the Piatra-Neamt military district have been at the district headquarters to write their autobiographies. The source heard that the 100 officers recalled to the service have been chosen on the basis of these autobiographies. They were all politically trustworthy and from proletarian backgrounds.

The headquarters of the military command of the Iasi district is located in three three-story, 60 x 40 meter buildings, 500 meters north of the barracks on the 24th Infantry Regiment, on via Lascar Catargiu (which intersects via 23 August). The complex is surrounded by a wall topped with wire. The present commander has the grade of colonel; the previous commander was Colonel Carabus, who was replaced in fall 1949.

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The 24th Infantry Regiment is quartered in a camp on via 23 August (formerly via Carol). The camp lies between via Aurora and via Baderau and is surrounded by a stockade. The individual weapons were standard Mauser repeating rifles and drum-fed automatic rifles; the crew-served weapons were machine guns (undetermined type) with a supporting bipod and mortars (probably 120 millimeters). Some American trucks, probably GMC according to the description, were also observed.

There is an artillery unit of about 200 men located in the barracks on via 1 May at Calati. The source has observed two pieces of unidentified caliber without muzzle brakes, mounted on carriages with two pneumatic-tired wheels and also some 7-ton Skoda trucks.

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The 5th Regiment is on border patrol duty and is lodged in barracks on via Manta Rosie at Iasi. The barracks consist of two four-story buildings, each about 40 meters long. There is a sentry armed with a Soviet automatic rifle at the entrance.

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The 13th Infantry Regiment is quartered on via 23 August in Iasi. The barracks is a single four-story building with the approximate dimensions 70 x 40 meters.

ARMY TRAINING SCHOOLS

A training school for infantry (1) troops has been set up in the camp formerly used by the engineers which is located one kilometer northwest of the Borna railroad station. The camp is made up of four three-story buildings, each 40 x 60 meters, and surrounded by a white plaster wall 3 meters high. The commanding officer was the grade of colonel. According to the source, the instructors are Romanian officers who have attended Soviet military schools. In March 1950, there were about 1,200 trainees attending the school. The weapons observed were automatic rifles with curved magazines. Practical instruction was given day and night in the country around the camp and seems to consist mostly of combat training. A line, probably representing a boundary line, is marked by stakes and a group of 100 trainees are assigned to each 100-meter stretch. One trainee is posted at each end of the line. The other four, a group of 10, patrol the line. The instructor frequently visits the school.

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On 1 March 1950, the source saw a group of 100 candidate school officers in Bucharest. Upon request, they had to show their military uniforms and outstanding military aptitudes and were tried and true communists, as admitted. The source does not know the length of the training.

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[redacted] there is an officers school at Breaza and that the officers are forced to attend political courses.

ARMED FORCES OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

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The armed forces of Minister of the Interior are: Border Troops ("Grani-cieri"), Militia, Security Police (Securitatea), and Fire Guards. The head of these armed forces is said to be a certain "Janu." There are also commanders for each section. The commanders of the Militia and of the Security Police, who have the rank of general, have offices in the same building as the minister. The uniforms of the Militia and the Fire Guards are deep blue; those of the Border Troops and Security Police are khaki.

Headquarters

The Ministry of the Interior is in a building on Piata Victoriei opposite the Royal Palace at Bucharest. The building is seven stories high and has a cellar with detention cells and the boiler for the heating plant. The canteen for the employees of the ministry is in the basement and the office of the minister, Teohari Georgescu, is on the first floor.

The headquarters of the Militia and the Security Police is on the second floor of C wing, south of the office of the Minister of the Interior. The commander is Janu. The wing has seven floors above ground as well as many underground cells for the detention of political prisoners.

Troops

There is an undetermined number of Militia and Security Police in two large buildings on the south side of the Piata Republicii in the block formed by Calea Victoriei on the west and strada Academiei on the east. These two buildings, Generala and Grigorie Niculescu, have been transformed into barracks. Weapons: standard repeating rifles and submachine guns.

About 200 members of the Security Police are lodged in an unnamed barracks east of the Royal Palace. This building is three stories high and of modest dimensions.

About 800 men of the Militia occupy a barracks near the Piata Victoriei between via Stefan Cel Mare and via Paris, southeast of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These men are trainees and undergo an undetermined period of training.

Services

There is a receiving and broadcasting station (type and power unknown) on the sixth floor of the headquarters of the Militia and Security Police.

The garage for vehicles of the Ministry of the Interior is located east of the Security Police barracks near the Royal Palace.

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Miscellaneous

The Office of Alien Control is located on Piata Republicii, south of the Royal Palace. This office is under the supervision of the Militia and is frequented by many officers, noncommissioned officers, and civil employees.

Some large buildings are under construction at Comarnic which will probably be used as schools and barracks for the Militia and the Security Police. In December 1949, Minister Georgescu visited the site.

The Security Police furnishes the guards for the Minister of the Interior.

The source avers that the fifth floor of the headquarters of the Militia and the Security Police is the place where prisoners who refuse to confess are put to torture.

The detention cells in the cellars are about 2 x 2 meters with a seat and a bed of cement. Each cell has a small anteroom which serves as a security measure as well as to prevent the prisoner from seeing directly into the corridor. This also permits subjecting the prisoner to complete darkness or intense light. Naturally, the antechamber is separated from the cell proper by a very strong metal door.

(Socola)

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A company of Border Troops are located at Socola (near Iasi)

At Iasi, about 1,000 men of the Militia occupy a barracks built behind the Militia Headquarters in via Alexandrei. In addition to their usual duties of patrolling the streets and directing traffic, these men also receive military training. The source states that these men are complaining that they must take combat training; one of the Militia whom the source knows is over 42. In addition to the usual weapons that the Militia carry, this unit also has automatic rifles and submachine guns. One section of the Militia is mounted. The unit has some Skoda, GMC, and ZIS motor trucks.

There are Militia stations in the various sectors of Iasi.

About 1,200 Militia members are lodged in a building in the Copou sector of Iasi in a former school converted into barracks. The source has no information on the courses or the length of the schooling, but all applicants for the Militia must attend. Some saddle horses and an unknown number of motor trucks have been observed.

MILITIA

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The Militia station at Crevedia is commanded by a technical sergeant and three or four men. The men are lodged in a private house near the mill. Crevedia is about 5 kilometers from Buftea on the highway to Targoviste.

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Militia garrisons were being changed to prevent fraternizing with the civilians.

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The Militia headquarters in Bacau are located in a two-story private house, painted white, on the former via General Averescu. The commanding officer is a major.

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The source said that the members of the Militia were very carefully chosen and were therefore fanatic supporters of the government. The source also said that a staff sergeant of the Militia, upon delivering the papers for his repatriation, urged him to join the Militia because a "truly democratic" government might be installed also in Italy.

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Militia units assigned to the Danube-Black Sea Canal are lodged in wooden barracks at Cernavoda, Medgidia, Saligni, Poarta-Alba, and Tasaul. [redacted] noted unarmed soldiers.

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At Bucharest there are Militia units in the former police barracks on Piata Victoriei near the office of the Foreign Minister.

The Militia headquarters in Iasi is on via Alexandrei; the commander is a colonel.

The Stalin town Militia headquarters is located in a camp on the former via Bartilor on the southwestern edge of the city. The camp consists of two three-story, 50-meter buildings, one one-story building, and two one-story storehouses. In front, the camp has a white plaster wall topped by iron palings and on the sides, a wall of deep yellow. The enclosed area measures 200 x 50 meters.

There is a force of 80 to 100 Militia quartered in a three-story building, formerly a police station, in the center of Stalin town on the former via Porti. There is a single sentry who is armed during the day with only a pistol but at night with a drum-fed submachine gun. There are units of 10 to 15 men on the Satu-Lung--Stalin town highway at Nova, 6 kilometers southeast of Stalin town, at Baciu, 8 kilometers southeast, at Turches, 9 kilometers southeast, and at Cernatu, 11 kilometers southeast.

A so-called Guard Company of Militia was formed at Piatra-Neamt at the end of 1949. This unit has the specific duty of guarding the streets and the entrances of Piatra-Neamt to prevent acts of sabotage by partisans. The company is quartered in a large house in the center of town opposite Turnul Stefanului. The commander is Staff Sergeant Covrig, about 42 years old. The unit has between 140 and 150 men, armed with Soviet automatic rifles.

A detachment of Militia is quartered at Iasi in a three-story, 100 x 40 meter building on Piata Cusavoda. The strength of the detachment is about 500 men. About 20 American jeeps have been observed with this detachment.

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A detachment of Militia is quartered at Iasi on via Sereria, a street which intersects via 23 August. The strength is approximately 300 men. The detachment is used to guard depots and railroads.

A detachment of the Security Police is quartered at Iasi in a three-story, 80 x 80 meter building situated between via 23 August and via Perorari. The strength is about 300 men.

There is a Militia headquarters at Galati, located in two civilian buildings, each one story and 10 x 8 meters, on the former via Codrianu. The source knows of two captains, Popovic and Nitescu, both about 30 years old.

The headquarters of the Security Police at Galati is located in a civilian building, one-story, 30 x 10 meters, opposite the Notre Dame Monastery on via Republicii.

There is a 200-man detachment of Militia at Galati in via Pavel Cenco (formerly via Maier Loti) lodged in two civilian buildings of one story and basement. The commander has the grade of colonel; his runner is Staff Sergeant Gheorghe Poglip, 35 years old. There is a guard at the entrance armed with an automatic rifle fed from below by a rectangular magazine. The base military pay of the staff sergeant is 10,000 lei per month, according to his wife.

There is a 200-man detachment of Militia located in a one-story civil building in via Nicolai Balcescu (formerly Mavromol) at Galati. There is a guard at the entrance armed with an automatic rifle fed from below by a rectangular magazine.

RUMANIAN NAVY**Marines**

A unit of marines is stationed in the Tighina barracks on the southern edge of Galati, 500 meters south of the highway to Braila. The camp is made up of four or five four-story buildings and is surrounded by barbed wire strung on wooden posts. The effectives number about 700 or 800. The uniforms are khaki with blue berets with two ribbons hanging at the back.

Another force of 1,000 marines is also quartered in the same barracks. No additional details.

Vessels

Two torpedo boats (?), name and tonnage unknown, of World War I vintage are in the Galati harbor. The observed armament was two 70-millimeter guns on the bow and two 70-millimeter guns on the stern.

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School

The repair and remodeling of the Notre Dame Monastery in via Republicii at Galati is under way in preparation for making it into a naval school. The source learned of this from reading a sign put up by the company which employed him.

RUMANIAN AIR FORCE AND AIRFIELDS

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There is a glider field located one kilometer south of Petrosani between the Jiu River and the Petrosani-Livezeni railroad line. The field is of natural grass with the approximate dimensions 1,000 x 400 meters. There are two wooden hangars, one 30 x 10 x 6 meters and the other 10 x 5 x 5 meters, on a small hill on the southern side of the field. The field is used for glider training. The source does not know the types of licenses which are awarded. There are ships of the Rumanian "Salamanca" and German "Baby" makes. The launching of the ships is done either by a metal cable which is wound on a winch run by a combustion engine or by rubber cables pulled by the pupils. There are about 50 pupils attending the 6-month course. There are two sessions a year, from 1 January to 30 June and from 1 July to 31 December. The pupils are between 15 and 23 years old and are admitted to the school upon request and meeting physical qualifications.

March 1950

A large airfield is under construction at Otopeni, 15 kilometers north of Bucharest on the Bucharest-Ploesti highway. The source learned of this from an uncle who worked for a short time on the project. The source does not know how much has been done or whether the work is still in progress.

The source has heard that university students devote some of their free time to working on the Baneasa airport.

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The headquarters of the Rumanian Air Force is in a building facing Boulevard Balcescu (formerly Boulevard Bratianu) in Bucharest. The same building also houses the Naval Headquarters.

The Pipera airfield is occupied by elements of the Soviet Air Force.

The Popesti-Loardeni airfield is said to be occupied by the Rumanian Air Force, with only a small group of Soviets helping.

The Chitila airfield, which was heavily damaged during the war, has not yet been reconstructed. This airfield was built by the Germans. Apparently, motorless flying is practiced at this field.

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The airfield at Chitila is now being used for glider training of the employees of the railroads.

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[redacted]

The Iasi military airfield is located about 2 kilometers northeast of the city. This field is now being used for training airplane and glider pilots, who later are further trained at Stalin town (Brasov), where they receive their licenses. There are three hangars on the field which have been repaired since the damage incurred during the war. About 200 student pilots are lodged in the recently repaired barracks. West of the military field is the civilian airfield. The two fields actually form only one large field. It is reported that equipment for blind flying has been installed on the civilian part of the field. The Soviets are now in charge of the field and very few Rumanians are seen. The source has observed four or five single-engine ships, apparently Rumanian IAR trainers, and a few gliders. During the last weeks in April, intensive activity has been observed at the field, where an average of eight ships, Soviet two- and three-(?)engine transports, land and take off every day.

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[redacted]

There is a second-class alternate field, about 1,500 by 500 meters, 5 kilometers from Piatra-Neamt and 600 meters east of the highway to Targu-Neamt. The field has no hangars, is unarmed, and is without maintenance facilities.

DEFENSE OPERATIONS

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

[redacted] the antiaircraft defense posts which were set up by the Germans will be enlarged and again put into operation.

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

The Rumanian Civil Engineering Office engaged masons, builders' helpers, and cement workers of Piatra-Neamt to be sent near Iasi to work on the banks of the Prut River. Apparently they will be used to build fortifications. These categories of workers have been hired at very high wages, perhaps double the standard wage, and received 2 weeks pay in advance.

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

[redacted] fortifications are being built along the banks of the Prut River in the zone between Sculeni and Tutora.

DEPOTS

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

A munitions depot, underground, is located in a woody area about 2 kilometers west of Petresti (4 kilometers south of Sebes). There is a spur from the Sebes-Mercurea railroad line. The area around the depot is a restricted area. The depot is surrounded by wire and guarded by sentries. Apparently all defective ammunition is stored here and is later exploded.

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S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

SECRETS-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

There is a POL depot at Mogosoaia near the Bucharest-Mogosoaia road about 300 meters from the railroad. This depot consists of numerous tanks, partly buried and partly above ground and covered by a wooden shed with sheet-iron roof. The entire area is surrounded by wire and guarded by sentinels. The source heard that the depot was for the Soviet troops.

50X1-HUM

There is an ammunition depot about 3 kilometers north of Bacau. The depot is composed of some small brick buildings about 5 x 3 meters and is located in a wooded area. The area is surrounded by wire and guarded by sentinels in sentry boxes at the corners of the area.

50X1-HUM

There is an ammunition depot at Danic, about 3 kilometers east of Tomesti. The source has never seen this large depot but learned of it from a dismissed officer. The officer described it as a series of rooms off a corridor with reinforced roof and walls. The entire area is surrounded by several wire fences. The depot is in a woody region. In March 1950, the ammunition was being taken to the railroad station and loaded on a train which then left in the direction of Braila. The current rumor is that this large depot has been cleared to make room for use by the Soviet troops which are to come to Iasi.

50X1-HUM

There is an ammunition depot 5 kilometers from Stalin town on the highway to Cristian and one kilometer east of the highway. The depot is composed of five dark red buildings which the source says are small but cannot give the dimensions of. The depot is surrounded by a 3-meter high fence of barbed wire strung on iron posts. The fence bends inward at the top. Guard duty is performed by details from the various branches of the army. The detail is under a staff sergeant.

50X1-HUM

There is an ammunition depot directly south of the railroad line to Ungheni 2 kilometers east of the Socola railroad station. The depot consists of two one-story buildings, 150 x 50 meters, which are surrounded by barbed wire strung on wooden posts. The depot is guarded by 40 or 50 Militia who are quartered on the location and under the command of a lieutenant. The men of the guard are frequently changed. Between 1 and 3 March 1950, the ammunition in the depot at Dancos, located 2 kilometers northeast of Iasi, was transferred to the described depot by motor trucks.

50X1-HUM

There is a medical supply depot at Galati on the former via General Bertelau. The depot consists of one four-story building and four one-story buildings.

The provision depot of the Militia at Galati is located in a brick building and two wooden sheds on via Traian.

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S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T**

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

There is a depot for ammunition of undetermined type about 2 kilometers from Iasi on the road to Tutora. The ammunition is stored in a one-story building about 25 meters [sic] high and 60 x 40 meters. The building is surrounded by barbed wire 1.5 meters high and guarded by the Militia.

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

A plant, fitted for the production of artificial fertilizers in 1942 - 1943, was enlarged in 1946 and transformed into an ammunition plant. Work was still in progress in 1949 but ammunition was being made. The installation is located in a woody area immediately south of Fagaras and is composed of underground sections. The zone around the factory is encircled with wire and closely guarded by Rumanian troops. Entry into the zone is strictly prohibited. Two power plants, one thermal plant of 8,000 kilowatts and one hydroelectric plant of 4,000 kilowatts, have been constructed to supply power to the machinery. All work is under the direction of Soviet engineers. The source obtained his information from a schoolmate who had worked at the plant.

1947

[redacted] a factory for making charges for artillery shells existed at Fagaras in 1947. No further details.

50X1-HUM

1950

There is an ammunition plant at Roman which employs about 1,500 persons in three shifts. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

RESTRICTED AREAS

[redacted]

50X1-HUM

The source heard from a railroad man that since autumn 1949 all through trains to Turnu-Severin are halted on the outskirts of the city. Here the crews are changed and the new crew takes the train to the station.

Special permits were needed to go to Constanta; these were issued by the Minister of Internal Affairs. The permits must be requested from the local Militia commander. A friend of the source who failed to secure such a permit was forced to leave the train almost as soon as he had boarded it in Bucharest.

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

In Bucharest, the section of strada Bretianu on which the Ministry of Defense faces is closed to civilian traffic.

BORDER ZONES

[redacted]

50X1-HUM

The Rumanian-Yugoslav border has a 30-kilometer-deep zone, including the city of Timisoara, in which private citizens are not permitted to travel. Access and egress are permitted only to people provided with special passes.

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S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

SECRETS-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

The length of the Prut River the boundary between Rumania and Bessarabia, is a prohibited area. The Rumanian border troops guard the area and Soviet troops are stationed on the river bank. The border troops have specially trained dogs to track down any who attempt to enter Rumania from Bessarabia. Along the entire border, for a depth of 10 meters, the earth has been leveled and kept soft so that the footprints of anyone who crosses are easily noticed. The direction of the footprints helps to put the dogs on the trail.

- E N D -

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S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**